

## Hawaiian Gazette.

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## A HERO.

"Ensign Monaghan tried to save Lieut. Lansdale and when last seen was standing over him with a sword in one hand and pistol in the other, as yet unscathed by the rebel bullets. He had a look on his face that plainly told his determination to save his comrade officer or share his fate." (From "Our Flare.")

We can afford to rein up for a moment our foaming horses that drag the awaying chariots around the race course with its great money prizes conspicuous at the goals, and salute the remains of Ensign Monaghan of the Philadelphia, when they pass through our port to final burial at home. For did he not do more than his duty? When he had done the duty of a soldier in the conflict between the ships and the Samoans, he was justified in taking measures for the protection of his own life. But he saw a larger duty to his friend, stricken down and in the hands of the savages. The instinct of preservation, often an overruling passion, wrestled for a moment in his heart with loyalty to a friend and comrade, and instantly the courage of loyalty mastered his purpose, and he too faced the savages and died with his comrade. It was a dual death—the death of the soldier promptly met at the tap of the drum, and the death of the man, generous, unreserved and Christ-like in self-sacrifice.

Twenty years ago an express train at its highest speed, approached a bridge on the Hudson river railway line, the draw of which was open through the blunder of the bridge tender. The fireman leaped from the train. "Doc" Simmons, the engineer, refused to follow, grasped the lever, whistled "down brakes," and went down in the wreck. Of him one wrote:

"Down brakes!" One splendid hard held breath,

And 'o! an unknown name

Strode into sovereignty from death

Trailing a path of flame,

Home—but his foot grew granite fast;

Wife—yet he did not reel;

Rabes—ah! they tugged; but to the last

He stood there, true as steel."

Dare anyone who looks upon these acts of self-sacrifice, deny the immortality of the soul? Dare anyone say that souls, gifted with such divine instincts, were arrested in their growth by mortality, and remained eternally incomplete? These deeds are the blazing evidences of immortality, which compelled belief in its existence, before there came the assurance of it by Revelation.

## JOURNALISM.

Henry Reeve was for sixty years well known in England as clerk of the Appellate, Registrar of the Privy Council, leading writer on the London Times, and editor of the Edinburgh Review. His knowledge of Continental politics was so accurate and extensive, and he used it to such good purpose that the Times obtained great political influence in the European courts, as well as among Englishmen.

One incident in his career, especially exhibited his ideas about independent journalism, and the widely different positions of the statesman and the editor. This distinction few understand and therefore blame an editor for taking a position which he would not take if he were in the responsible office of a statesman. As a lesson to the young who are not generally instructed to look at affairs from this standpoint, it is especially instructive.

When Louis Napoleon destroyed liberty in France by his coup d'etat, Reeve wrote "leaders" in the Times bitterly denouncing him. Lord Granville, the premier, wrote to him that such articles goaded Napoleon to do mischief to England, and he wrote, "may seriously inconvenience us."

In a reply Reeve propounded his views of journalistic responsibility: "I should agree with you in deprecating the censure of the Times on the French Government if I thought that it had been incited by any foolish desire to goad on Louis Napoleon to acts of violence, or that it had been carried beyond the bounds of a just commentary on the events of the day." What are these bounds? "The responsibility of journalists is in proportion to the liberty they enjoy. No moral obligation can be greater. But their duties are not the same, I think, as those of statesmen. To find out the true state of facts, to report them with fidelity, to apply to them strict and fixed principles of justice, humanity and law; to inform, as far as possible, the very conscience of nations, and to call down the judgment of the world on what is false or base or tyrannical, appear to me to be the first duties of those who write. Those upon whom the greater part of political action devolves are necessarily

governed by other rules." After drawing this broad distinction between the function of journalists and that of executive statesmen, Reeve went on to say that, "In this particular case I further see advantage from the course of a fair and independent judgment on those affairs. It will not, perhaps, be forgotten by France, when her press recovers its voice and her real leaders their power, that the public opinion of England protested with indignation against the violence done to her neighbor; and, as I believe this eclipse of liberty in France to be as ephemeral as it is violent, it would be a permanent source of resentment abroad if this country had not expressed what every free people must feel on such an occasion. Nor is it, in my opinion, useless or unnecessary to keep alive in England a strong feeling on this subject. This nation is a good deal enervated by a long peace, by easy habits of intercourse, by peace societies and false economy. To surmount the dangerous consequences of such a state, the Government will require the support of public opinion, and that can only be obtained by convincing our countrymen of the truth that we have now a dangerous and faithless neighbor. Happen what may, there is nothing so important as to sustain a tone of moral independence and a clear judgment among the people of England, who will grudge no sacrifices if they are convinced that the principles they cherish are even indirectly threatened from abroad." Lord Granville acknowledged that the principles laid down by Reeve were sound. "Your letter," he said, "is able and unanswerable. I have no doubt that what the Times says is right, and that it is justified in saying it." Reeve's letter and Lord Granville's were laid before Delane, the editor of the Times, who thoroughly approved of the position taken that a journalist's duty is not identical with a Minister's. The two may have the same object in view, but their means of attaining it are, necessarily, different. A Minister should not substitute leading articles for civil dispatches, neither should a journalist bore and perplex his readers with materials for a blue book. Again, it was a journalist's duty to protest in the name of justice and humanity against such an outrage as the coup d'etat, whereas a Minister, whatever he might feel as a private person, was bound, in his dealings with the French Government, to suppress his personal opinions.

This incident discloses with singular clearness the difference between independent journalism which may and does, fall into error at times, and the partisan journalism that operates like a toy dog, and only barks when the bosses squeeze the bellows. The partisan press predict disaster whenever independent journalism stands in the pathway of popular sentiment. But Reeve illustrated for many years the power for good of such journalism.

## NO AID TO THE FILIPINOS.

The Administration will have little trouble, in the Philippines, with Americans who may offer aid and comfort to Aguinaldo. The Americans who are opposed to the Philippine war will not betray the government. Moral treason of this kind is not in the blood of the race. The meanest voter has the same right to oppose the prosecution of the war, as the President has to carry it on, but he will commit no overt act which will give the enemy material comfort.

If the Filipinos are braced up by the reports from America which represent the anti-expansionists to be strong and increasing in numbers, it is only one of the incidents in the process of extending American influence. The scheme of expansion does not include the right, in the rule of democracy, to suppress any man's or any party's thought or speech. It is better that the Filipinos get moral aid and comfort from anti-expansionists in America, than that the despotism of democracy prevent and free discussion be suppressed.

The Filipino leaders are well aware of the military situation on the Mainland. They know, as well as we do, that the regular army fixed at the number of 61,000 men, and authorized by Congress nearly a year ago, has not been yet fully recruited. The fact suggests to them that there is a general disapproval of the war, and it is a very suggestive fact, if the situation is not understood. The military operations of the last year have created a realizing sense of what war really means. There are now a hundred thousand young soldiers who will testify that campaigning in the tropics does not mean bananas and flowers and sleeping under Royalty, but it means hard tack, tough beef and dirt, and all sorts of discomforts. These experiences retard enlistments, and encourage the Filipinos to believe that the Americans are tired of the campaign. If the knowledge of this fact prolongs the war, the Expansionists cannot criticize their fellow citizens who do not agree with them, however much to error they may be, because it is neither a constitutional or legal principle that the minority shall not think or talk even in the presence of an enemy.

## "HE WHO BREAKS, PAYS."

Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, defining public opinion, said from the Plymouth church pulpit that "the vengeance of God will follow the American people, because of the inhuman treatment of the Indian by the frontiersmen and government agents."

The pulpit and the moralists also tell us that the vengeance of God will follow the departure from those duties which common sense and conscience command.

It is time to ask the question once more—are we not committing a political and a moral crime in staking the prosperity of these Islands on the single industry of sugar? Are not, in the experiences of communities, the diversified industries necessary to the development of character, and the well-being of the whole community? Is not our conduct, in this respect, so flagrantly wrong that it also invites the vengeance of God?

These questions no doubt will be met with the replies of good and even pious men, that Providence does not interfere with business matters, and that the existence of a single and very prosperous sugar industry, and the payment of big dividends, is a plain indication that a single industry, and the labor of 40,000 Asiatics which creates this prosperity is a condition of things called "special Providences," and should not be disturbed by introducing such uncertain projects as diversified industries.

If, on the other hand, this should prove to be an incorrect view of the case, and diversified industries are, on the whole, necessary to the well-being of the community, and to the life of civilization, then the vengeance of God may be expected. Even if it is conceded that this vengeance will finally appear, nearly all men, in their hearts, look upon it as a sort of Divine policeman, whose club may be dodged, or who may be fooled out of making any arrests. And if they are pressed with the question: "What are your duties to posterity?" reply in the words of the rural philosopher, "Let posterity skin its own skunks."

In commercial history there is no record of continued prosperity in any single industry, because steady economic development reconstructs industries, and brings with reconstruction, depression, misery, and bankruptcy in the long run.

Over a vast area of the national domain, included within the Southern States, is one of the finest of all industries, that of cotton production. The cry from millions of the cotton cultivators is that they are forced to live in poverty, because of the low prices of cotton, and their children must be brought up in ignorance and heathenism.

Yet able men and able journals in the South urge the diversifying of industries, and cite abundant and unquestioned proof that with cotton, commanding instant gold at the gates of every farm, and with diversified industries, especially the production of home supplies, the South would be as prosperous as any land.

The condition of the South stands as a solemn warning to the people of these Islands.

Have the gods made our people mad that they see nothing? Can they not know that while the cotton planters of the South have almost a monopoly in the production of the cotton supply and tariffs cannot touch its price, the sugar producers here are largely dependent upon the shifting laws of Congress, for their great prosperity, and upon a labor supply which is condemned by the national policy and laws? Will they not stop to read the official reports made to the Imperial Government of Great Britain, regarding the sugar industries of her colonies, that the only hope of future prosperity is in creating diversified industries?

It is believed that the national government will establish an experimental station here. It will do so in its own time, and with limited means. But it cannot meet the sharp pressing needs of these Islands. Nor can it prevent the absorption of the land by sugar plantations so that diversified industries cannot get a foot-hold.

The measure of what should be done is the danger of the situation.

The sugar interest itself, if it will take broad views, can well afford to carry a large expense in creating diversified industries, merely for self preservation. It reckons on social stability, because events have secured it heretofore. So have other communities without number reckoned on it, and not found it.

After all, the music that pleases and thrills a prosperous community is: "After us the deluge."

## THE COOKS.

It is time that the riot act be read to the cooks of this town. There are many excellent, skilful and faithful cooks, but the number of worthless, ignorant and incompetent ones has increased enormously, together with their demand for wages, and some ac-

tion should be taken to get rid of them. Even those who are able and willing to pay the highest wages are annoyed by these incompetent cooks. Those who cannot afford to pay large wages are at the mercy of these worthless Chinese and Japanese servants.

The women should meet and organize some scheme for putting a stop to this miserable condition of things. It is simply intolerable. It can, however, be stopped by intelligent work. What woman will take the lead in the matter?

There are several remedies. A cooking school might be established, at the expense of the organization, and every Chinese or Japanese who is willing to be taught, should have instruction free, or at a small expense. The result would be, in time, a surplus of good cooks. The cost of such a cooking school is small, and the benefits would be enormous.

Moreover, no woman in this place should accept any cook, unless he brought a certificate from the head of the school that he was competent and reliable. There should be grades of cooks and wages should be adjusted to the different grades. If the employers of cooks stood by each other, there would soon be such a condition of affairs that competent cooks would be abundant, and the peace of many homes be secured.

Another suggestion has been made by "one who knows." In the city of Bombay there are many hundreds of excellent cooks. They are known as "Canarines" from Soa, and have excellent reputations for skill in cookery. The wages they receive are small, about one fourth of the amount of wages paid in this place. It is believed that enough of them can be obtained from Bombay to end this wide spread domestic misery, arising from unreliable service.

The scheme of a cooking school, or the importation of these "Canarines," would bring the results desired. But these results must be secured by woman's work. Men will not undertake the business. Women of wealth can do a great service in furnishing the means that will abolish this crying evil.

Let the pulpits discourse on the influence of bad cooks and bad cooking on Christianity, and enforce the moral duty of improving the kitchens.

## THE VALUE OF COMMERCE.

A complaint was published in the Advertiser of yesterday, against the owners of vessels visiting or loading at this port because they did not purchase supplies of our merchants, and give employment to our mechanics. Mr. Goodman, the complainant, charges these owners with selfishness because they prefer to buy their supplies in the cheaper markets of San Francisco and elsewhere, although they obtain large profits out of the Island trade. As a rule, all men buy in the cheapest market, without any regard to moral principles.

It is only the commercial tender feet, and the linen duster boomer who sincerely ask consumers to pay high prices in order to encourage home industries.

But this complaint suggests what the condition of this port will be when the Nicaragua canal is open. Enthusiasts become very red in the face, and inspired when they dwell upon the vast profits from the commerce of the Pacific, but not one of them descends from the clouds and touches the earth of fact. There is a popular belief that merchant vessels carry and spend money. It is founded on an ignorance of the way vessels are equipped, and of the methods of commerce. One case will illustrate the method. Norfolk, Va., ranks third in the quantity of cotton exported from the United States. The railway companies bring the cotton to the docks, and many hundreds of steamships carry it to Liverpool. The quantity exported, and for which enormous shipping facilities are required, is not less than 3,000,000 bales a year. The only effect of this vast commerce upon the trade of Norfolk is that the wages of several hundred negro laborers are spent in the place. The vessels taking cotton freight bring their own supplies, with the exception of fresh meat, and of this they use little. The officers of the vessels, on small wages, and the crew on less wages do not spend money. At the terminus of one railroad in that place there is an extensive coal supplying dock and apparatus. Three to five hundred vessels per month arrive, remain several days and depart with cargoes of coal. The theorists believe that such a commerce "builds up a city." But the income to the city from this commerce is trifling. The vessels bring their own supplies. The income from the vegetable farms in the neighborhood of the city, amounting to over \$2,000,000 a year, is a thousand times more profitable to that city of 35,000 people than the profits of the trade from vessels.

At Old Point Comfort, Va., the most central cutting port, and within the largest and deepest harbor on the Atlantic coast, as many as twenty large foreign and domestic steamers will lie at anchor for many days, waiting for

## Hood's

Favorite Cathartic Pills

It is easy to purge, but that is not what is wanted. A mild but sure and undisturbing cathartic will set Nature to going, and relieve the head, the stomach, the liver and all the organs of the body.

## CURE

from the many and dangerous evils of a clogged corporeal drainage.

Hood's Pills CURE Liver Ills, sick headache, biliousness, constipation, without purging, without pain, without violence.

## Liver Ills

Hood's Pills are the only pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla. Sold by all druggists. 25c. Sent by mail on receipt of price, by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

orders. Two grocery stores will furnish them all the supplies they need. These steamers drop no money there.

The opening of the Nicaragua canal will probably bring a large European fleet, especially British to this port, as a calling and coal station. But the coaling of these vessels will be done by machinery and a few laboring men. So far coal heavers have not made fortunes, and the profits on coal are close. Since the use of canned goods became general all vessels are supplied with them at the home ports. It would be an interesting question to investigate; the amount of money spent in this port, in the forties, by one of the old whalers, of 350 tons burden, and the amount spent by one of the large steamships of the present day, equipped with refrigerators.

Port Said at the entrance of the Suez canal is another instance of the very moderate prosperity given to a calling port by an immense commerce. Western towns of America have grown with much greater rapidity than this at which an enormous commercial marine gathers.

But when commerce "breaks bulk" in a port, whenever distribution and exchange takes place, as is now done to some extent in Hong Kong, whenever manufacturing is established there is hardly any limit to the growth and prosperity of a place. The distribution of goods, and the manufacturing of articles distributes money to laborers, and creates a most desirable class of small traders who make moderate profits and build excellent houses.

At Newport News, Va., the terminus of a trunk line, where there is one of the largest grain elevators in America; where the facilities for stowing and delivering coal to 500 vessels a month are unequalled, there was little growth and prosperity, until the ship yard was constructed, and 4000 men received wages which were and are, distributed weekly. Although the water is 30 feet deep at its docks and 60 feet deep in the ship channels, the place, in spite of its grain and coal trade, had no prosperity until it began to manufacture steamships and distribute money among the people.

Honolulu will be, beyond doubt, an important port in the future commerce of the Pacific. How important is a very open question.

## OLAA IS FAVORED.

Substantial Men Applying for the New Stock.

The great Olaa plantation enterprise is being floated in the business-like way which its presentation to the public by the promoters indicated would be the case.

Up to the noon hour yesterday something over half a million of the capital stock had been subscribed for in person by investors at the office of Mr. Dillingham, in the Judd building. Among those who signed were a number of prominent business men for large blocks and agents representing out of town people.

It is evident thus early that those who are going into Olaa have studied the prospectus carefully and are seeking the ultimate profit. Much of the money that has been hoarded for the past month is going for Olaa shares. A large amount of the stock is to be taken in Hilo and there have been a number of applications from the United States for the shares.

The Dillingham office was a scene of great activity yesterday and the clerks were more than half the night straightening out or arranging the business accumulated. The books will be open again today. On Monday next the apportionment of stock will be announced.

## PLAGUE REPORTED.

PARIS, April 21.—The Fronde gives a rumor that three cases of the plague have occurred among the employees in one of the big shops of the city, to which the disease was brought in carpets of Eastern manufacture. The paper demands that a strict investigation into the matter be made.

## A COFFEE PLAN

Scheme to Keep Up Price of the Commodity.

## THERE HAS BEEN FLUCTUATION

Some Startling Figures—Proposal to Regulate the Export—International League.

The recent history of the great crops of the world, both of food and fibre, has been one of steadily increasing production and steadily declining price. A notable exception to this was the comparative failure of the wheat crop in many countries last year, by reason of which this country profited largely; nevertheless, wheat is back again to prices not very far from its old low average, and there is a promise of good crops for the coming season in all the grain-producing lands. Whether from considerable enlargement of the areas devoted to the cultivation of these crops, or from more thorough and scientific means of agriculture, or from freedom from the insect pests and weather damage which in former times made the results of agriculture so precarious, the tendency mentioned holds true.

No staple product illustrates this to a greater extent than that staple of universal use, coffee. The appended table shows the fluctuations in its supply and price for several years past:

	1899	1898	1897	1896	1895	1894	1893	1892
Price No. 7 lin. New York, at present time....	63	67	74	187	165	155	165	185
World a visible supply in thousands of bags:								
1899	1898	1897	1896	1895	1894	1893	1892	
	6,016	6,175	6,486	2,650	2,768	2,860	2,821	2,883
	7	6,438	6,976	2,888	3,110	2,140	3,101	2,905